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IN VIENNA TO-DAY

A CITY OF SHAMS

Captain D. H. Lockhart, in his book "Vienna," has written a very interesting and accurate account of the city.

One of the latest Austrian critics of his country wrote some years before the war: "What is Vienna going to become? Will it become anything? Has it any possibilities? Many doubted. And they are not said. They say, we deceive ourselves. We have played our part; we are history, we are a charming memory. But let us die in our full beauty." That was while Austria-Hungary was a monarchy on which Vienna could batten as it died. Today the future of Vienna is no longer a speculative problem for the dilettante to amuse himself with. It is a very real problem, of which the solution forms one of the principal components in the solution of the whole problem of German Austria. In other words, what is going to be the outcome of a situation which finds Vienna with a population of something just over 1,840,000, while the total population of the country is only 6,067,000—Vienna, six years ago the capital of a monarchy, to-day merely the inordinately largest town of a small State and detested by the rest of the country?

To-day, not only Vienna itself and German Austria, but the whole of Eastern Europe, is in such a state of flux that a forecast of that development is out of the question. For the factors in it are, at present, most of them unknown in their future working—internally, the relations between Vienna and the provinces; externally, the relations between Austria and her neighbors, not to mention the internal economic situation of the country and the final shape which Eastern Europe will assume. Vienna in the past has owed its importance largely to its geographical situation. It was not only the meeting-place for the peoples of the monarchy, now split up into the Succession States, but also the point of junction between Eastern and Western Europe. Its future, therefore, does not depend only upon the efforts of its population and upon Austria's internal development. It will be affected, above all, by the goodwill or the hostility of the neighboring States. There lies its future, not often repeated, the crux of the problem.

VIENNA OF TO-DAY.

In the meantime, how does Vienna strike the visitor who comes here now, in this period of uncertainty? It is safe to say that his first impressions will depend upon one circumstance—whether he visits Vienna as a newcomer or as one who was more or less well acquainted with the city before the war. The dark days of last winter, when suffering was at its acutest, and a large part of the population used to go and eat and bring in its own firewood, are a memory, and next winter is still five months off. A blinding sun floods the streets. In the middle of the town shop windows are well stocked with all kinds of goods, except food. In the restaurants, where the foreigner goes, excellent meals can be had at a price which to him is less than he would pay in Paris or London. There are lots of well-dressed people about, women in light summer frocks and men in clothes that look as good as ever. Taxi-cabs multiply, fare by fifteen—add the painless "flaker" stand for hire at all principal points in the middle of the city, and horses and drivers alike look in the best of condition. The Stadt-park, with its open-air restaurant, and "band," is crowded every evening with people trying to find a little cool air before going to bed. Theaters perform, that they begin earlier, are giving performances, a usual little wonder, then if the usual visitor coming here for the first time, and full of stories of misery, is amazed at the apparent prosperity. Perhaps by one thing, however, he may be struck: He never sees fresh milk.

In the course of the last six years Vienna has assumed one at least of the characteristics of the Balkans. Nothing really that it appears to be. Becoming well-being and luxury are backed by deeper poverty, not only among the unemployed, but also among the middle classes, whose incomes are now totally inadequate to meet prices, which in figures are often thirty or forty times what they were in pre-war days. What do these prices themselves mean?—say, 5,000 kronen (nominally 5,200, actually more) for a pair of boots, thirty-five kronen for a collar, twenty kronen (nominally 22-10, actually more) for a pair of jam, ten kronen for a vegetable marrow. It is a very real business deal, or is it a victim whose wages have been multiplied by anything up to 100, nominal prices in kronen, does not affect him much. But if he be of the professional or official class, or an officer, they are to him a terrible burden, that they mean, for example, less than a pair of boots for 5,000 kronen, a month's pay of 3,000 kronen, the purchase of a pair of new boots, even at 1,500 kronen, is to him one of the questions. It is not the victim's intention to go into the economic side of the situation here. But the meaninglessness of prices is an early observable symptom of the disease from which Vienna is suffering generally. It is, in reality, the outcome of a situation based upon a fiction.

A CONTRAST WITH THE PAST

As I go to the Kaiser's Palace, I find a contrast with the past. There is only one Imperial city, there is only one Vienna. It was the first time of a popular song in the old days. The full meaning of that like goes far to interpret the peculiar atmosphere that pervades Vienna to-day. There is still a Vienna, but there is no Imperial city. Expressed regret for the old regime may be very few. It brought Austria to disaster and Vienna to penury. But it was the organ that, through its apparatus of Government, of ceremony, and of the army, breathed life into the city by the existence of a hierarchical and bureaucratic system at the head of which was in pre-war days a monarch for whom was felt a deep personal affection. Vienna was the seat of an Imperial Government that stretched its fingers over millions of subjects of different races and where, consequently, all met to do their common business. It was the social centre for all the great landowners, whether their estates were in Bohemia, Galicia, Hungary, or German Austria. Behind the artistic side of the capital, centred in the Opera and the Burgtheater, stood the Court with its subsidies. Imperial splendour came into contact with the people in the form of State provisions and by no means least it was the large number of officers that lent to the streets and public life generally much of the colour and gaiety which the Viennese identified with their city. Today Vienna is like a house from which the owner is absent, and from which he has removed the little things that characterize personality. The shell is there, but there is no kernel. A line of unbroken tradition has suddenly been snapped, and so far no new ideas have taken shape to fill its place. The great straggling mass of Hofburg is unkept and forlorn, and houses, instead of archdukes, foreign philanthropists, and a dealer in antiquities. The museums are open, but their treasures are jealously watched over by the Allies as one of Austria's assets. There is a Government, nominally of German Austria, which fails to govern outside a small district beyond the city. There are thousands of bureaucrats, but most of their work is a pretence, and they are kept in order to prevent them from starving. For what does it matter how many officials are paid when their salaries merely meet the paper the notes are printed on?

UPON VIENNA, has settled a flight of harpies. Jew and Gentile, of all nationalities, whose sole object is to pick over the bones for their own profit. It is they and the profiteers, small and great, that form the public that the stranger sees and that buy the goods in the shops. Lower has come quick to them, and as quickly. An attempt on a modest scale was made by some of the antiquarian families to have a short summer season a few weeks ago, but, generally speaking, their unmistakable type is almost totally absent from the streets. They remain on their estates, while the middle classes, reduced to contribute their whole efforts on obtaining sufficient to eat, have become totally apathetic about anything else. Indolence by nature and careless of tomorrow, the Viennese seems for the moment totally unable to react against his misfortune. Politically, generally, he seems to have lost interest. No politician, for he knows that there is no sale for it. And it is a statement that is borne out by the bookshops. Quantities of well-bound books on art, novels, philosophy, but practically no books about the war, except the principal newspapers and a few political pamphlets. This mental apathy is at once a hindrance and a blessing. While it certainly will add to the difficulties of reconstruction, it is, perhaps, the best bulwark against anarchy.

Blazing sun, bright dresses, crowded restaurants, and noisy dancing places are not enough to make Vienna to-day anything but a melancholy city. It is not the melancholy of grief, for a revolution that is gone for ever. It is the melancholy of hollows and unrealities. For the day when not only the provinces of German Austria, but the Succession States as well, once more regard Vienna as their natural capital and industrial centre, and as a city without any real significance, but one on the body of the German Austria Republic. As the critic already quoted at the beginning of this article wrote some eight years ago: "It is not Vienna that will decide Vienna's fate. No, it may be added, that of Germany."

THE TREASURY RETURN

The Exchequer return, published in the London Gazette, shows the following receipts and expenditure for the year to July 31st:

Receipts	241,873,832
Expenditure	235,514,921
Surplus	6,358,911
Receipts	228,564,889
Expenditure	229,200,161
Deficit	635,272

It will be noticed that while receipts have increased by £129,450,000, expenditure has increased by £154,940,000.

EMPIRE OIL RESOURCES

MR. KELLAWAY ON OUR POLICY

The various petroleum companies exhibiting at the Victory Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, on July 26th, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, M.P., Minister in Charge of Petroleum Affairs, Viscount Cowdray, of Midhurst, proposing: "His Majesty's Government," said he believed the appointment of a Minister to look after petroleum affairs would enable this country to take a fair and reasonable position in the world, so far as oil was concerned. At the present time we were exploring for oil in England and Scotland, and the result of the drilling at Harrogate, Derbyshire, had proved that his firm were justified in believing that commercial oil existed in this country. That well was as productive as the average wells in the United States, and the quality of the oil was equal to the highest grade the world had produced. (Hear, hear.) But until the law was altered, the oil in this country was in a cleft stick. It appeared to be the intention of the Government that no royalties should be paid on oil found on anybody's land, but I, said Lord Cowdray, felt that the landowner is entitled to compensation for the profit derivable from any oil found under his property. (Cheers.) I have seen men who have found oil on their land, and they have been offered a royalty, but they have refused it. I think that there is a feeling amongst a section of people in this country that royalties should not be paid, but I dissent from that view, and it is for the Government to solve the problem whether royalties shall be paid or not. Until they have solved that problem amongst themselves, it is useless to expect any legislation to be brought forward, which will put this great new department into the saddle, and allow it to control the destinies of our future oil development. (Cheers.)

Referring to our oil possessions in other parts of the Empire, Lord Cowdray said oil was as much a vital necessity for us as our ships, and we must protect ourselves in the first instance. (Hear, hear.) Until we had got sufficient for our own needs, we should be foolish to admit that we had more oil than we required, and that we were, therefore, free to allow alien interests to come in and control our production. (Cheers.) We had to make the country safe before we could allow any oil in our Empire to become an ordinary article of commerce. He was a free trader, but he recognized that in certain things where our safety was concerned we had to be protectionist, and oil in the Empire was one of the things that we had to protect. (Cheers.)

QUESTION OF NATIONAL SAFETY.

Mr. Kellaway, acknowledging the toast, said this was in very truth an oil age, and even to-day there were 10,000 tons of oil produced in the United Kingdom. Every man had a right to his oil, and it was a conservative estimate, 10 per cent. of the merchant ships sailing under our flag would be burning oil fuel. Another example of the growing importance of oil was to be found in the increase in the use of motor vehicles. Altogether the British Empire used 6,000,000 tons of oil every year, but it produced only 1,000,000 tons, and that was a state of things which he believed to be inconsistent with our national safety. (Hear, hear.) Germany realized this; by the concentrated attacks she made during the war on sea-borne supplies of oil coming to this country, sixty-six tank vessels were sunk by enemy action, and 200,000 tons of oil were lost. He asked Americans to realize the significance of facts like these, and when they were judging the oil policy of the British Empire, to ask themselves what attitude they would feel impelled to adopt if the situation were reversed. It had been alleged that the British Empire was producing outside from any share in oil production within its boundaries, but that was not correct. In this country, American capital was interested in at least one great enterprise which was concerned with the discovery of oil. But while the open-door policy was safe and possible for a country which controlled 80 per cent. of the oil supplies of the world, that policy was not safe nor was it possible for an Empire which controlled less than 5 per cent. (Cheers.)

A great deal of anxiety had been caused amongst reasonable Americans by certain wild statements which had been made by men professing to speak with authority but who would not let Americans to treat these statements as statements made by men who had been more concerned with Stock Exchange transactions than with scientific truth. It was obvious that the United States must control the oil supplies of the world for very many years to come, and any American putting himself in the position of the British Empire would have said that the Government had been criminally negligent if it had not taken every step possible to safeguard the oil supplies of this country. (Cheers.) The Government had proved by the experience of the United States, and had carried legislation which prevented the wasteful development of any oil which might be in this country. Completed by the experience of the Government, it was obvious that the Government was not only safeguarding the oil supplies of this country, but was also safeguarding the oil supplies of the world. (Cheers.)

MILLIONAIRE IN A SUBURBAN VILLA

ROMANCE OF A CITY MAN'S FORTUNE

£100,000 GIFT FOR A VICTORY PARK

Mr. G. L. Moore, a well-known City man, has offered £100,000 to provide a great war memorial, "Victory Park," or smaller suburban parks where most needed. This is the largest individual gift to perpetuate the victory of the Allies that has yet been made.

It is, however, but one of the many public benefactions made by Mr. Moore, whose life story is among the most romantic ever told. He was born at Limavady, Co. Derry, and was educated at Queen's University of Ireland, where he graduated B.A. with honours. He was articled to a solicitor in Belfast, and was in practice there for twenty years. In addition to his professional work he carried out numerous financial ventures in oil and other concerns. Every thing he touched turned to gold.

With his increasing wealth he did not forget his birthplace, but showered numerous magnificent gifts on the little village. He then came to London to engage in active City business. His house is a modest villa at Forest Hill, though his income for this year is estimated at exceeding a million sterling.

Although his wealth is prodigious he has not changed his simple mode of life. His gifts, however, have grown in proportion to his income, and this is but one of many kindred benefactions to follow.

There are no servants at the modest home of the benevolent millionaire, but the housework is done by Mrs. Moore, who shares her husband's desire to devote their newly-found wealth to the public good.

MR. MOORE'S STORY

Mr. Moore's story is best told by himself. In an interview with a *Daily Mail* representative, he said:

"I am interested in all different companies, all of which are yielding me magnificent profits. I cannot estimate my income, for oil, in which I hold the largest number of shares, is appreciating rapidly. Every penny of this great wealth will be devoted to philanthropic and public purposes. I shall not wait till my death to make these gifts, for my greatest ambition is to see my fellow men enjoying the result of my good fortune."

His life example was unchanged in spite of this romantic turn of fortune. The only thing that has changed is his pocket. He is, in my opinion, a cure to humanity and society alike. They are useless and helpless. I have no servants, and my wife does the housework. I do all my own correspondence, which amounts to twenty or more letters a day.

My great hobbies are reading and language, which are part of every day's routine. I always read at 3 a.m. and read Greek (preferably Homer) for 15 minutes, afterwards a few minutes of Latin, usually Virgil, and finally French. Then I read for a few hours one or other of my 5,000 books.

"After breakfast at eight o'clock I go to do business in the City, and frequently do public work between. At night, after tea, I go through the evening correspondence, and always retire about 7:30 p.m."

"I am anxious to see fair play for all, and hope to do all I can to assist my fellow men. The system by which a bricklayer who can lay a thousand bricks a day only gets a hundred is to be condemned. I am a socialist in the true sense, but the perverted Socialism of the present day cannot be supported."

THE HANDMAN COMEDY CO.

On a man tell the truth for 24 hours! This is the motto of the comedy company which the Handman Comedy Co. opens at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, on Saturday, proves the possibility, and by doing so, wins a bet of £10,000. Scrambling funny situations arise out of his efforts to avoid the possibility of "indecency," but all ends happily on the stroke when he is as likely to be like a gentleman.

"Nothing but the Truth," which has been presented at all over the world with tremendous success, has been put on at the Theatre Royal, London, and has been one of the most remarkable comedies ever seen in London for many years. It is one of the best from start to finish. The "Handman" is unanimous in regarding this as one of the most delightful comedies produced there for a long time. The *Standard* says: "If the actor of this play is a high, good-looking, long-legged, well-made man, with five minutes of the rest of the outfit, and take all five minutes after the final drop, let him or her go to the Empire Theatre tonight where the Handman Comedy Company are playing. Nothing but the Truth, if he or she does not have a thoroughly good evening, it is a case for the doctor. Go and see it!"

A BLACK AFRICA

EUROPEANS TO BE ORDERED TO QUIT

New York, August 2nd.

Twenty thousand negroes assembled in Madison Square Garden, cheered wildly when Marcus Garvey, president of the General African Communities League, declared that the black race was determined to suffer no longer.

"The time has come," he declared, "for the 40,000,000 negroes to claim Africa, and to take the English, French, and Italians who have been there but to order them to get out."

The demonstration was arranged as the opening to Garvey's convention in connection with the 10th anniversary of the publication of his book, "The Negro Problem."

A Black Democracy for Europe.

THE LATE MR. R. O. HUTCHISON.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

It is now definitely concluded that Mr. R. O. Hutchison, M.B.E., First Police Magistrate, who was reported by us yesterday, to have fallen overboard from a launch near Deep Bay, on Sunday, has been drowned. Although search continued to be made in the neighbourhood of the accident throughout Sunday and yesterday it proved fruitless. The news has been received throughout the Colony with deep sorrow.

The details of the distressing accident as we were able to gather them yesterday are that Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Trautman left Hongkong late on Saturday night on a hired launch named the *Fan Lee*, with the object of going to Deep Bay for snipe shooting early on Sunday morning. It was a very dark, squally night and the launch had some difficulty in making headway, especially when going through Capinimon Pass. Mr. Trautman turned in for the night down in the cabin, but Mr. Hutchison made himself comfortable on the top of the cabin. At about four o'clock in the morning, just as the launch was rounding the south point into the bay, Mr. Hutchison appears to have been awakened by a very heavy rain squall. He was seen by members of the launch crew to jump from the top of the cabin down on to the narrow strip of deck which runs past the cabin to the rear of the launch. Mr. Hutchison must have lost his footing on landing, for he was seen to overbalance and fall overboard. The coxswain was at once notified, three life buoys were thrown overboard and Mr. Trautman was roused. It was almost pitch dark, and although the launch was immediately turned round and a thorough cruise and search made of the water for several hours, no trace of Mr. Hutchison could be found. When the people on the launch had done everything possible, a return was made and a report was made to the Water Police, who had a search party at work all day, but in vain.

Only two of the three lifebuoys were recovered on Sunday, and it was the failure to find the third that gave some hope that Mr. Hutchison might either have reached shore or have been picked up by a passing junk. Sufficient time has now elapsed to make that hope no longer tenable. The two lifebuoys recovered had been valued at \$100.

HIS CAREER IN HONGKONG.

The late Mr. Hutchison was born on November 1st, 1890, and was thus nearing the fortieth year of his age. He was educated at Rugby and Hertford College, Oxford, and took the B.A. degree. He arrived in the Colony in 1904, as a Cadet, and had, therefore, been in the Colonial Service for nearly sixteen years, during which time he served in various Government departments. In 1905 Mr. Hutchison was sent to Canton to study Chinese, in which language he became proficient. After passing the final examination in 1907 he was appointed acting Assistant Registrar-General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages. In 1908 he was acting Head of the Sanitary Department. After returning from leave in 1910 Mr. Hutchison was appointed Superintendent of Imports and Exports, subsequently being appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in addition to his other duties. He also acted as Assistant Harbour Master, and was an A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Henry May for some portion of his term as Governor of the Colony.

During the war the work of the Imports and Exports Office became very heavy indeed, and it was in recognition of his work in that office that Mr. Hutchison was decorated in 1918 as a Member of the Order of the British Empire. His health had broken down under the strain of the work at the Imports and Exports Office and he went home on leave. On his return, Mr. Hutchison acted as Colonial Treasurer (with a seat on the Legislative Council) until Mr. Trautman's appointment to that position on his return to the Colony. Since then, as is well known, Mr. Hutchison had been filling the position of First Police Magistrate in which post he won the esteem of the members of the Bar who appeared before him, by his unflinching courtesy, his tact, and the impartial judgments he delivered.

Mr. Hutchison was a very keen sportsman. As a cricketer he rendered the Civil Service Club a valuable service last season, both as a batsman and as a wicket-keeper. He also played a good game of golf.

The late Mr. Hutchison was married only a year ago and the deepest sympathy is felt throughout the Colony for Mrs. Hutchison in the grievous loss she has so unexpectedly suffered.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS.

CHARGE OF DISTRIBUTION NOT PROVED.

Before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, Inspector Kent, of No. 9 Police Station, charged a Chinese with unlawfully distributing seditious pamphlets at Wanchai, on Sunday.

Lance-Sergeant Dickson said that he was on duty in Spring Garden Lane on Sunday afternoon, when he saw the defendant addressing a gathering of about forty persons. As he approached the spot, the defendant tried to hide a bundle of printed papers which he had under a Chinese newspaper. Witness arrested him.

The defendant, while admitting that he had the pamphlets in his possession, said that he was neither reading them out to the crowd, nor distributing them, and, therefore, he was not guilty. He was addressing the crowd about some pills.

Replying to the Magistrate, the Sergeant said that he could not say if the defendant was speaking about pills, or reading the pamphlets, as he did not understand Chinese.

The Magistrate: Did you see any pills?—Not until we got to the station.

Inspector Kent said that, when searched at the station, three packets of pills were found on the defendant, also a letter which proved that the defendant was connected with propaganda work.

A Chinese Sergeant Interpreter read both the letter and the pamphlet. While admitting possession of both, the defendant said that they were given to him in connection with propaganda work in Kowloon. He did not make use of them here in Hongkong.

The letter read as follows:—Mr. Chung Man—My friend Mr. Tse Ng Chan takes much interest in the affairs of the country. He proposes to distribute notices on behalf of the Kwongtung Flying Machine Corps. You can let him do it. With regards.—(Sd.) King.

The pamphlet was as follows:—MESSAGE FROM THE AIR.

(Notice by the Kwongtung Flying Corps.)

"Our dear Cantonese, are you going to kill other Cantonese on behalf of Mok Wing San? Our dear fellow countrymen of Kwongtung, are you going to do harm to the Cantonese for the sake of Mok Wing San? Our dear fellow countrymen of other provinces, are you going to kill us, Cantonese, for the sake of Mok Wing San? Our dear Navy, you have forgotten the enemy of China. Are you going to kill us, Cantonese, for the sake of Mok Wing San? Be quick! Be quick! Listen to our words! Those who turn their spears and kill rebels will get the greatest rewards! Those who come over to our side with their weapons will obtain extra pay! The Navy will be fighting for what is right, if they help us! If they do not follow our honest advice, they will immediately meet with misfortune! They will never be able to escape when the bombs drop down!"

The Magistrate said that as it could not be proved that the defendant was actually reading one of the pamphlets or distributing them when Sergeant Dickson arrived on the scene, the charge was not proved against the defendant. In the circumstances, he would have to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharge him. The Magistrate ordered the confiscation and destruction of the pamphlets.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy yesterday, addressing Mr. Orme, Mr. Leo d'Almeida said:—Before your Worship commences the usual business of the day, it is my painful duty as the senior Solicitor here to-day to tender to the Court on behalf of the profession, our profound sympathy at the loss which the Court and the Government have sustained by the tragic death of Mr. Hutchison. This terrible and sudden loss is greatly to be deplored.

The late Mr. Hutchison endeared himself by his charming manners and bright disposition to every one who had the honour of approaching him. May I be permitted to ask you to accept from me, on behalf of the profession, and to tender to the widow, our very sincere sympathy at the great loss which she has sustained?

A SPORTSMAN'S TRIBUTE.

"Not only," writes—The death of Mr. Hutchison has removed from sporting circles a man who possessed all the qualities that went to make an ideal sportsman. I had the pleasure, during last season of watching him at cricket, especially in his captaincy of the Civil Service team, and was struck by the way he handled his men. He was an excellent batsman, more often than not opening the innings for his side, and it was a pleasure to watch his pretty strokes both to off and to leg. I cannot recall one occasion in which he did not fall to enter double figures. He was a splendid fielder but excelled as a wicket-keeper and I should certainly have supported his inclusion in the interport team. Sportsmen in this Colony have lost in him a sincere friend, a good comrade and one who played the game.

GOLF NOTES.

(By Special).

The topic of conversation last week was the reopening of the golf course at Pailing and enthusiasts were looking forward to the week-end. However, the weather played one of its little practical jokes and only a few braved the elements.

The course has benefited by the rest and the Greens Committee are to be complimented on the amount of work achieved in so short a time. I do not see a rule like to mention individuals where a Committee is concerned, but I think in mentioning the name of Mr. T. W. Hill, I shall not be offending the remainder of the Greens Committee. He has worked exceptionally hard to raise the standard of the tee and greens and bring them to a level more in keeping with such a fine natural course. I hope members will realize the work done and, instead of grouching about things that have not been done, will help to maintain the work that has been done, especially by replacing divots and seeing that their caddies do not by a little amateurish drawing, by performing the greens with the flag pin.

I found the rough was bad, and, for the benefit of those who have not yet played over the course, I strongly advise them to keep straight, if not then play a blindie to the committee for the long grass. I do not see how it can possibly be kept down in this sort of weather. Let any member give a practical demonstration of how to do it without lifting further expenditure and I feel assured the Green Committee *en bloc* will propose him as an honorary life member straightaway.

I suppose no one but the green keeper can refuse the extraordinary difficulty of keeping the course in good order at present. It is criminal to put either a roller or a mower on the ground in its present condition. Nothing ruins a course quicker than error of judgment in the use of these two implements, so we must not be too exacting.

I played at Happy Valley one day last week and, really, at times it was difficult to know whether one was in the rough or on the pretty. I never saw grass grow so thickly. My opponent said it was actually longer with each stroke of our second round than it was when we started our first. This statement I am not prepared to corroborate. At the same time the Valley has, on the whole, played remarkably well during this summer. The greens have been excellent. As I have already transgressed my rule about mentioning individuals I am bound to do in mentioning and mention the name of Mr. G. M. Shaw, who took responsibility for the upkeep of these nine holes and who has been singularly successful.

I like the smallness of the greens and I strongly advise anyone with a mind set on winning his handies to devote as many half hours as possible, practicing "approaching" them. The growing habit of making enormous greens is bad and does not promote good golf. The average player is content to be on the green, or green though he be on the edge of one of the largest, a fact which he often produces three putts, and a grouse about that particular green. "Approaching" is one of the first points of the game, nothing gives more satisfaction to a player than an approach lying "dead." An approach lying on a small green is, as a rule, a good shot rewarded, so I hope our Greens Committee will not be led away by the present mistaken idea that a green that a course will not be popular unless the greens are "miniature courses" in themselves.

I am certain with the standard of golf improving, it is, that the time will come when greens will be small, and the hole also smaller. It would, of course, be impossible to standardize the size of a green, but I do think the man responsible for the laying out of one should have the definition, as laid down by the Royal and Ancient, as the back of his mind that, "a ball is on the green if lying within 20 yds. of the hole and providing it is not in a hazard."

The Championship is fast approaching, and intending competitors will have to get busy to find their form, especially those who have stored their clubs during the hot months. I would not venture to prophesy the ultimate winner at this stage of proceedings, but I do think that good players will be in evidence, and good experience of the course will be of great help. Fading requires knowing, it is not found in other parts of the world, and it is a real puzzle to strangers. It is significant that nine out of ten players from home with a reputation go under to our seasoned players. However, this year there are strangers amongst us who will aspire to Championship honours and they must not be overlooked. Mr. J. B. Ross, at one time played 2, somewhere in Scotland, has recently joined our ranks. He is a player with a very good knowledge of the game, and, providing he can find his form in the short time at his disposal, will be a tough customer for any opponent. Also, I hear the Navy have a strong player in Commander Gray, a H.M.S. Colombo. Unfortunately, his ship is not in harbour and he will be absent from practicing, but it is hoped he will be spared from duty to enter. The more the merrier.

I understand that the competition will commence with two rounds of medal play, those qualifying will play off by match play over 18 holes, except the finalists who will be required to play 36 holes. This should be a real good test, and the ultimate winner will thoroughly deserve the honour. It is rumored that the day of the final will be the nature of a "dog's play" with a hand, if possible, pulling conditions, etc., along with the prohibition of prize. Well, having access to the program and may the weather have altered its tactics before then!

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

Rain again interfered with the League matches on Saturday last. Kowloon were to be at home to their next-door neighbours, the K.C.C., and were looking forward to annexing the two points needed to secure the League Championship.

The inclusion of three of Kowloon's regular League players in the interport team for Shanghai slightly weakens their force, but the places can be filled from a good reserve line.

The League Table now stands as under:—

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
Kowloon	6	5	1	10
Taiiko	6	5	1	10
Police	7	3	4	6
K.C.C.	7	3	4	6
C.S.	8	3	5	4

The open Singles Championship is drawing near a completion and has been fruitful of several contests. Three semi-finalists are McLachlan (Taiiko), A. R. Clarke (Police), and Muir (Kowloon) with J. S. Keith (Kowloon) and Grassi (Police) to play off to make the fourth.

In connection with this competition, the Directors of Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., have kindly presented a handsome Silver Cup.

The interport players for Shanghai leave by the *Lochmoy* today and should arrive there on the 18th or 19th. The Hankow team is due to arrive in Shanghai on the 14th inst. and the matches with Hankow and Shanghai will probably be played on the 20th and 21st. Arrangements are being made to have the results cabled to the Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS.

HANKOW'S INTERPORT TEAM.

The *Shanghai Gazette* states:—

With regard to the forthcoming interport matches much correspondence has passed between Shanghai and Hankow and Hongkong in this connection, and it is now ascertained that the first game, viz., that with Hankow, will take place on the 15th inst. Hankow's team will be selected from the following:—G. B. V. Miller, S. J. Godwin, J. V. Burwell, J. Paul, and Capt. Milligan. Definite information as to the composition of the Hongkong team and the actual date of their arrival here is still awaited, but, meanwhile, it is understood, they are due about September 20th.

Arrangements will be made, if possible, to bring the two visiting teams together, and the interports, together. With the usual series of club fixtures, this should be productive of some interesting play.

The Hongkong team is as follows:—R. Lapsley (K.B.C.C.) skip. J. Muirhead (Taiiko) 1. A. G. Pile (K.C.C.) 2. F. T. Farrell (K.B.C.C.) 3. Mr. A. Simpson of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club goes north as reserve player and Mr. Farrell captains the team.

REVOLUTIONARY SONG IN A TOKYO COURT.

JUDGE'S DECISION CHALLENGED AND TROUBLE FOLLOWS.

The Tokyo Local Court was recently the scene of an unusual incident, which shows that feeling in Japan is undergoing a change.

Judge Kusano was about to give judgment in the case of one Heibel Takao, described as an anarchist, who was prosecuted for violating the Publication Law by translating and printing the works of Kropotkin.

In accordance with the usual practice, the Judge ordered Takao to stand while judgment was being given, but this the accused refused to do, contending that the laws of the country do not require a person to receive judgment standing. Thereupon the Judge refused to give judgment and ordered adjournment in re. A number of Socialists who were among the audience, excited by calling the judge a hypocrite (a big fool). The disturbance was at once hushed out of the room by the police, and on leaving they sang a revolutionary chorus. A fight ensued between the youths and the police, several of the former being placed under arrest and taken to the Metropolitan Police Station.—*Japan Gazette*.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

The following dividend announcements are from the latest Singapore papers:—

Punggor 5 per cent making 10 per cent for year ended March 31st, 1920, payable September 1920.

United Malacca 5 per cent final making 12 per cent for year ended April 30th, 1920, payable September 17th.

Ayer Koley 2nd interim 10 per cent 4-4 year ending October 31st, 1920, payable September 1920.

Mayfield 10 per cent 4-4 year ending December 31st, 1920, payable September 14th.

Alor Ojak 2nd interim 10 per cent, 4-4 year ending September 30th, 1920, payable September 1920.

Malakoff 5 per cent interim second year ending December 31st, 1920.

Nyalas 4 per cent final making 10 per cent for year ended May 31st, 1920, payable September 4th, 1920.

Regha final dividend of 10 per cent making 10 per cent for the year.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Better than fresh
Cooked ready to serve

Artichokes, Whole French, American	per tin	\$ 30
Beans, String, Upper Lake Brand	"	35
Beans, Lima, Del Monte, S. & W.	"	40
Carrots, Del Monte, No. 2 tin	per tin	25
S. & W. No. 2 tin	"	30
Cauliflower, S. & W.	per 2 1/2 tin	50
Cabbage, S. & W.	"	40
Peas, Del Monte	per tin	25
Spinach, Del Monte 2 tin	"	25
Sugar Corn, Del Monte, S. & W.	per 2 1/2 tin	40
Tomatoes, S. & W. No. 2 tin	"	35
Tomatoes, Getzbest, Del Monte	per 2 1/2 tin	35
Veribest	"	30
Artichokes, French Fonds	per tin	100
Champignons, French	per pint tin 130 per 1 pint	85
Haricots Vert, French	per 1 1/2 tin	35
Macedonia, French	per tin	35
Swede Turnips, Australian	"	40
Red Beans, Dutch	per 1 1/2 tin	50
String Beans	"	80
Endive	"	70
Celery	"	100
Peas marrowfat, Dutch	"	80
Broad Beans & Bacon, Dutch	"	150
Cauliflower & Sausage	"	150

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[15]

HIGH GRADE MOTOR OILS

Manufactured by

PRICES COMPANY LIMITED

HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.

MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and good body.

HEAVY GAS ENGINE OIL: A compound oil of moderate body for Water-cooled engines of medium size and speed.

Suitable for

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR BOATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

[11]

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We have now received

our new stock of

GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS and SHOES

in Black and Brown.

CALF and GLACE also

PATENT DRESS SHOES

Keltic

BEST BRITISH BOOTS

Gen's Complete Outfitters

[13]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED

AN old established **IMPORT HOUSE**, having its Head Office in New York, with Branches in London, Manchester, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, desires the services of an **EXPERIENCED TEXTILE MAN** for a responsible position in its Manila Branch Office.

Permanent position and good prospects for the right man.

Address communications in confidence, to P.O. Box 180, Manila, stating past experience and salary desired.

[1477]

TO LET

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Central position. From beginning of October till end of May.

Box 1478
Reply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1478]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept 18th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Ships of Loading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 13th, 1920. [1479]

WANTED

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Pigeons and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages: perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good Foreign connections. No objection to outposts.

Apply—Box 1355
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1355]

TO LET

TWO STORED HOUSE (4 large and 2 small Rooms, Kitchen, servants' quarters, etc.), in Kowloon. Available from 1st November next.

Apply by letter to BENTLEY & SWICK, [1461]

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI-CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Customs Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x 144 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Grand Canal, Shantung Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction.

Apply to—HERBERT DENT & CO. [1371]

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings.

For full particulars apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong. [1385]

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COOL STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on **TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock** in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 17th to 21st September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order, **M. MANUK**, Secretary. [1481]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1920, at 10.30 o'clock** in the morning for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 17th to 21st September, 1920, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO., General Managers. [1482]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY,
c/o UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
15, Canton Road,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1406]

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the business hitherto carried on at No. 34, Queen's Road Central, under the name of **A. ABDOLRAHIM & Co., Architects, Surveyors and Civil Engineers**, ceased as from the 8th day of September, 1920.

Hongkong, 8th day of September, 1920.
A. ABDOLRAHIM.

NOTICE

THE business hitherto carried on by **Mr. A. ABDOLRAHIM** as an Architect, Surveyor and Civil Engineer at No. 34, Queen's Road Central will as from today be carried on under the style of **ABDOLRAHIM & Co.**, by the undersigned at the same address.

JOHN MORAES,
WILLIAM HALL,
Hongkong, September 8th, 1920. [1454]

NOTICE

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after **TUESDAY, September 14th, 1920**, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The **REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 6th to 16th September, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [1413]

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 15 per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after **TUESDAY, September 14th, 1920**, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The **REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 6th to 16th September, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1401]

COMPOSITE BARQUE "CHIN PU" FOR SALE

(American Registry)

BOWEN & CO., Auctioneers.

MEMBERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS

(London)

No. 8, Museum Road, Shanghai.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from the U.S. Marshal for United States by public auction within their office on **MONDAY, September 27th, at 11 A.M.** (unless disposed of privately before that date) the composite barque "Chin Pu" (Late "Baron Oquirra") built in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1874, of iron, sheathed with 4" teak wood and sheathed with copper sheathing from keel to above load line and said to be copper bolted.

The vessel will be sold as she lies afloat in the harbour of Shanghai with all fittings and contents of description of the vessel if any. These particulars are given as far as possible but are not guaranteed to be correct.

Length 138 feet, 9 inches.

Beam 41 feet, 7 inches.

Depth of Hold 25 feet.

Registered Tonnage 1423 tons.

Deadweight capacity 2400 tons on 23 feet loaded.

Two decks, wood tweendecks partly laid, 2 steam winches and boiler, accommodation for crew in three cabins, saloon on deck aft for master and officers, sail locker and store room under poop, 2 funnels and cables, the vessel having recently been damaged in a typhoon there only remains the foremast, mainmast, jibboom and bowsprit. Inspection can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

Terms of Payment—Cash immediately on sale of the vessel against transfer with bill of lading to buyers. Vessel to be at buyers' risk immediately the auction and/or private sale is confirmed from that date.

BOWEN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Shipbrokers,
No. 8, Museum Road, Shanghai. [1469]

A. G. DA ROCHA AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2382.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS—if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are prepaid.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for **BOSS P. Q. AD. AP. AR. AW.**

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY

September 16th, 16th and 17th, 1920,

at **H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong**, and at **Kowloon NAVAL DEPOT**, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.

Comprising—Life Boats (wood and steel), Dingies, Whalers, Gigs, Canoes, Rice Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Ice Chests, Steel Life Rafts, Electric Fans, Anchors, Latrines, Porcelain Water Closets, Wood Ladders, Carpets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas Hoists, Coir Havers, Oil Cans, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Unused Steel Boilers, Tubes, and Boiler Gear, Davits, Iron Blocks, Lamps, Wood Trenches, Navyphones, Searchlights, Steel Oil Casks 25 Gallons, &c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on Tuesday, September 14th, 1920.

Also

Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on Monday, September 20th commencing at 9.30 A.M. and comprising—

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, CLOTHING, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1448]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on **MONDAY**

September 20th, 1920, commencing at 9.30 A.M.

at **The NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon**.

OLD AND SURPLUS

VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising—

Blankets, Table Linens, Sheets, Bed Covers, several lots of Electro-plate, Hardware, China, Glass, &c., Branded and Copper Ware, Remnants, Serge and Duck, Great Coats, Duffle and Winter Clothing, Weighing Machine, Hair Beds, Mattresses, &c.

On view **SATURDAY, September 18th**, from 9 A.M. till Noon.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1443]

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong

to be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in Action No. 96, of 1920, Original Jurisdiction Between The Bank of Canton Limited, Plaintiffs and Samuel Sheenauer Green, trading as Banker & Co., Defendants.

On **MONDAY**

the 27th day of September, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers

at their Auction Room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The property consists of—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office at Section 11 of Kowloon Island Lot No. 410, together with the mortgage created thereon known as No. 15, Hsiao Road, Kowloon. Term 75 years from 24th June 1892, created by a Crown Lease dated the 11th November 1892.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$20.12 Area 3,584 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Building,
105 Horse Street,
Solicitors for the Vendor

or to **Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.**
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10th 1920. [1468]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

Watson's

PURE

CARBOLIC
SOAPS

Recommended by the Medical

Profession.

SUPPLIED IN THREE STRENGTHS:

5% FOR TOILET USE

Price: \$1.20 per box of 3 tablets.

10% FOR THE BATH

Price: \$1.75 per box of 3 tablets.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP

Price: 75 cts. per tablet.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[11]

BIRTH

SMITH—At Shanghai, on September 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. SMITH, a son.

MARRIAGES

MORRIS-MORAN—At Waihsing, on September 7th, **ALLAN GEORGE MORRIS**, Crown Advocate of the Territory, to **LARDA MAUDE MORAN**.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1920.

CHINA'S STARVING MILLIONS

THE startling telegram from our Peking Correspondent, published in yesterday's issue, relating to the terrible famine which is prevailing in the provinces of Chihli, Honan and Shantung, over an area of ninety thousand square miles, and affecting a population of between thirty and forty millions, presents a harrowing picture of a situation with which the Government of the country manifestly cannot adequately cope with alone. Yet there is so much distress in the world at the present time that it is hardly possible to hope that the efforts of an International Relief Committee, such as the foreign diplomats in Peking are organising, will meet with a response that will be more than a drop in the ocean of China's needs. It had long been foreseen that a serious famine was threatening. A letter from a city in North Honan recorded that August 20th was the anniversary of the last rain! It was reported recently that the Government at Peking had sent \$20,000 to be distributed in relief in the famine stricken areas, but our Peking Correspondent tells us that it is conservatively estimated that at least two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) are required to give adequate relief. A fortnight ago Reuters' Correspondent at Peking was sending forth the information on the strength of reports received in frontier that there were twenty million people not only on the verge of famine, but actually and grimly facing it with thousands were starving already. Whole districts of people were lying on roads, trees and branches, parents were selling their children, animals were being

slaughtered by the thousand or sold for a mere song because of the scarcity of fodder, numbers of the people were leaving their homes and trekking to other districts and provinces, whole families were committing suicide, there was no fuel on which to cook food, and in the opinion of experienced foreigners the situation was "unprecedented at the end of the summer" and "the most serious famine for over forty years" is predicted for the coming winter. And now our own Correspondent at Peking adds in his telegram that Chinese eye-witnesses report that in many villages fathers are poisoning their families with arsenic to save them from starvation. Fleeing families tie their children to trees to prevent their following them. Indescribable horrors are seen on every hand. Girls are being sold at a hundred cash per head. It is an appalling situation, and the terrible pity of it is that it is only in the presence of such great calamities that consideration seems to be given in China to the means of their prevention. An immense sum of money is necessary to rescue millions of people from imminent death by starvation, before we can even begin to think of employing them on relief works which will serve to diminish if not entirely prevent the recurrence of such terrible calamities. That it is possible to avert them to a very great extent can hardly be doubted in these times. There is a very illuminating passage in one of the many letters from the famine-stricken areas published in Northern papers. The writer says—

It is useless to be making year after year appeals for the aid of charity if the country is to be left in the same hopeless condition without even the prospect of remedial measures. Some hope dawned on us as we became convinced that some of the large measures for the bettering of the waterways of this province, measures which have been talked of long enough, may yet prove to be the way of saving the millions of people from the recurrence of such high green crops, scattered, it is true, very far apart, in this Plain of Desolation. These are due in many cases to local works of irrigation which should be multiplied a hundredfold. Why not seize this opportunity of the people's dire need to see that some of these schemes are carried out, schemes that may bring a lasting remedy to this land threatened by flood and drought? The work involved would cost far less than the recent Summer War.

Here, indeed, is a problem which must be grappled with in all earnestness by the Government. Far-reaching schemes of re-afforestation, irrigation and conservation must be commenced forthwith and steadily pursued from year to year until their completion—not taken up as they have been in some parts of China in the hour of distress, and allowed to languish for lack of funds almost as soon as the immediate distress has been relieved. It is not for a foreign newspaper to suggest how the Government is to obtain the money for these costly undertakings. If China were a well-organised and well-governed State there would be no need to appeal to the world at large for the necessary funds. China is large enough and wealthy enough to provide all the money needed for the purpose and we should like to see a serious effort made to raise it within the country supplemented by assistance from Chinese sources abroad. But we know full well that already great philanthropic schemes are being discussed by the foreign and Christian communities in the North, and we do not doubt that now, as on many previous occasions, a very generous response will be made to an appeal for funds to save as many people as possible from death by starvation. But it must be impressed upon the Chinese Government and people alike—that it is their duty to take all the means which modern science suggests to diminish the number and the extent of such appalling calamities in China.

One case of epidemic fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The Royal Government-General reports that cholera cases in Korea totalled 10,896 on August 21st.

The *Maeco* boat was two hours late in coming into port on Sunday night, due to very heavy rain squall.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 28th, amounted to 94,118 tons and the sales during the period to 80,118 tons.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine will open very shortly two new branches at Pnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, near Angkor, and at Tinsap, the capital of Siam, for the convenience of trade and tourism.

The Provincial Bank of Swatung, with a capital of \$5,000,000, of which one-half that sum is stated to have been paid up, has begun placing its notes in circulation in Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has contradicted a statement that Dr. Wei Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, and himself had arrived in Swatow on their way to Chungking. All three gentlemen are in Shanghai.

The resignation of Kwei Chih as Chinese Consul-General at Manila has been accepted. Chow Kwok Hsin has been appointed his successor. Chow Kwok Hsin, a graduate of Chicago University, is a son-in-law of Liang Chi-chao, the noted Chinese scholar and former Minister of Justice at Peking.

A foreign resident of Tokyo who had been persistently annoyed by having mail for other folk thrust upon him, after protesting vainly, wrote to the postmaster for a regular distributor's contract with his office, and demanding a decent salary for his services. He had a visit from the postmaster in person, and no more mail for other foreigners nearly were put into his box. Consequently he advises others who suffer from the inefficiency of the Post Office to try the same game and watch for result.

On the eve of his departure on leave, Mr. A. H. Hyland, the Postal Commissioner of the Chihli district, was presented by the Staff at Tientsin with some interesting mementos of their esteem. In the course of a speech acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Hyland paid a very high tribute to the spirit animating the Chinese members of the Service. He told the juniors that they had to thank the senior Chinese members of the Service for their present positions and good pay and prospects. Those men worked hard and cheerfully and built up the Service. It was not the foreigners, but the Chinese, who deserved the praise for the success of the Chinese Postal Service. There were 28,000 Chinese in the Service, with but, relatively, a handful of foreigners. It had been very gratifying to him to see how well the Chinese Deputy Commissioners deserved the confidence reposed in them. He appealed to them all to place the Service always first and themselves second, and never to forget that no matter how hard they worked they would never suffer for it, and it would never be overlooked.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

NEW SHIPPING LINE TO FAR EAST.

LONDON, September 10th.

At a meeting of the Tyne Commission, Messrs. W. Dickinson & Company, Newcastle, submitted a proposal for the establishment of a shipping line from the Tyne to India, China, Japan and Australia.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6% 1920.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine have received a communiqué from their Head Office stating that France will issue shortly 6 per cent. Renten Perpetuelles, at par, interest payable half-yearly, first instalment due on 10th December next.

CANADIAN MAIL DISPUTE SETTLED.

The trouble between the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Co. as to the carrying of the mails has been settled according to information reaching the Communications Department in Tokyo and transmitted to the Yokohama Post Office.

The carrying of the mails was resumed by the *Empress of Japan*.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

15 PER CENT. DIVIDEND FOR HALF YEAR.

The local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office in the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the Head Office of this Bank at Yokohama, on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum for the half year ended the 30th June, 1920, to add to the reserve fund, viz. 6,000,000 and to carry forward the sum of yen 4,440,000 to the next account.

GENERAL ELECTION: PROBABLE RESULT OF MINERS' STRIKE. TURKISH CROWN PRINCE RUNS AWAY BUT IS TAKEN BACK. BOLSHEVISM IN ITALY: CLASH BETWEEN WORKERS AND TROOPS FEARED.

LATEST CABLES. (REUTERS' SERVICE.) GENERAL ELECTION IN SIGHT.

PROBABLE RESULT OF STRIKE.

LONDON, September 12th.
It is unquestionable that no Government throughout history has ever been called upon to face a succession of such economic problems as the present Coalition. The state of Ireland aggravated by Mr. MacSwiney's ebbing life daily grows progressively unwholesome. The country is in the throes of a number of secondary strikes; some, like the electricians', are threatening to become of the first magnitude. Mesopotamia is inflamed. The Polish-Russian question is rife with the gravest European complications, although, momentarily, the scenes are brighter. The Italian labour troubles are causing the gravest apprehensions, while, over and above all, Great Britain will be face to face in a fortnight's time, in the threatened miners' strike, with a direct challenge of revolution on Bolshevik lines by an internal blockade of coal supplies which will be the most fatal domestic event since the Civil War of the 17th Century, for, if the miners defeat the Government, Soviet tyranny would be established and the franchise become a supreme farce. The vote would be water paper and majority rule abolished.

It is now clear that, after the failure of Thursday's conference, the next move must come from the miners, and there is grave danger that the miners' leaders, playing the game of bluff, may ultimately find, like the Kaiser in 1914, that the forces which they counted will carry them over the brink.

Well-informed circles are of opinion that in the event of a strike a General Election will be unavoidable of the result of which there can be little doubt. Such an appeal to the country will not be without its compensations; it is decided, as the 1918 Elections were abnormal, and the House of Commons to-day is not a true mirror of the electorate.

Meanwhile, last week's Labour Congress has been impressive but confused. On the one hand, the extremists have shown more clearly than ever that they desire to make it a counter-power to Parliament by organising Trades Unionism as a State within a State, but dominating the rest, but the more sober elements of the Congress which Mr. Thomas managed admirably well, were stronger than the debates suggested.

In various parts of the country, the miners have tendered strike notices, but a substantial percentage of the miners in South Wales has refrained from putting in notices.

The Sunday Times is pointing out that arrangements exist by which Parliament can be summoned over the Polish affairs, urges the immediate summoning of Parliament for the Government, with whips off, to present its case and demonstrate to the miners their irreconcilable attitude.

In the course of the Food Ministry statement, made earlier, Mr. McCurdy emphasised that, while hardship is inevitable if the mining strike comes, he is satisfied that, with the loyal co-operation of the community and the maintenance of civil order, arrangements which have been completed will ensure adequate but restricted supplies of food for the whole country.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S THREAT.

LONDON, September 11th.
The Food Controller announced that in the event of a coal strike the weekly sugar ration will immediately be reduced from twelve to six ounces per head, and steps taken to restrict the consumption of other essential food-stuffs, such as meat, milk, butter, and oil. If necessary, the whole country will be rationed.

SIR ROBERT HORNE CRITICISES MINERS.

LONDON, September 11th.

Sir Robert Horne, interviewed, declared that a strike was inevitable if the miners refused to state their demands, which were unjust. The Government was menaced by an industrial strike for political reasons. He emphasised that a quarter of a million miners refused to support the claim, and the miners agreed that a revision of the wages system might bring them greatly increased earnings, while increasing output and cheapening coal to the consumer. He concluded by saying that the Miners' Federation had taken up the attitude that they would not discuss this position until they first succeeded, by menacing the public, in extracting a flat-rate advance which they were afraid to justify before an impartial tribunal. Cynicism could not go further. The miners' repeated assertions of unselfishness and regard for the interests of the community might now be estimated at their true value.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE THREAT.

LONDON, September 10th.

At a meeting of representatives of the seven unions of the London Electrical workers, last evening, a resolution was passed in favour of a sympathetic strike in connection with the electricians' lock-out, if the employers persist in their refusal to withdraw the lock-out notices.

The extension of the strike to London would involve great curtailment of the Metropolitan public services—lighting, the tubes, tramways, etc.—but it remains to be seen whether the Executive of the Unions concerned will adopt the recommendation, as it is believed, that some of the present are not in favour of drastic action.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN ITALY.

LONDON, September 11th.

The latest reports show that Italy may be on the verge of a revolution. Negotiations are proceeding between metal workers and masters about which the reports are at present conflicting. Meanwhile, the movement is spreading.

Workers have commandeered the rubber factories in Turin and Milan, including the Pirelli chemical works where 10,000 persons are employed.

The Socialist Deputies are supporting the workers, but the Socialist Party has not yet made a final decision.

It is stated, we are informed from Milan, that the Government, which so far has been neutral, would be compelled to act, if, as is anticipated, all the factories in the country are seized by workers, a contingency spelling inevitable bloodshed and civil war.

MODERATES GAIN VICTORY.

LONDON, September 12th.

A telegram from Milan says the moderates have gained a complete victory over the extremists at a meeting between the general workers and Socialists, a large majority voting in favour of settling the metal workers' strike through Parliamentary action.

FRENCH LOAN.

NEW YORK, September 24th.

The new French Loan has been over-subscribed. The issue was closed within an hour.

M. KAMENEFF'S DEPARTURE. ALLEGATION OF BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, September 12th.

M. Kameneff, who has gone to Moscow, is conveying a number of Mr. Lloyd George's demands to clear up outstanding issues, as for example, the Bolsheviks' proffered subsidy to the Daily Herald is regarded as conflicting with the Soviet Government's engagement to engage in propaganda in Great Britain.

It is noteworthy in this connection that many influential quarters regard the acceptance of the subsidy as illegal.

It is reported that, before leaving, M. Kameneff got straight talking to from Mr. Lloyd George, who emphasised that Russia was violating her pledge and had been busy in a genuine Bolshevik propaganda, and it was he who eliminated the Bolsheviks' civilisation, peace condition as regards Poland when presenting the terms to Great Britain.

It is stated that M. Kameneff will not be allowed to return. On the other hand, M. Kameneff has faithfully observed his pledges, and is remaining.

RUSSIAN FOOD CRISIS.

LONDON, September 12th.

The Soviet's wireless appeal throughout Russia indicates a great food crisis, as it declares that the daily bread problem is the most important question of the day, owing to the bad harvest, and orders all workers' organisations to mobilise their forces for the purpose of obtaining foodstuffs from the rural districts.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 12th.

A telegram from Warsaw reports that a new Red general offensive is expected in the next few days. The Bolsheviks in Volhynia have brought up ten fresh divisions, and are regrouping the Northern army.

The Polish communiqué admits that the Reds have succeeded in forcing the Bug line, near Kamionka and Strumilew.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, September 10th.

A telegram from Moscow says M. Tschernin has announced that the Bolsheviks at the eleventh hour have decided not to send peace delegates to Riga to meet the Poles. The high appears to be due to the Letts not guaranteeing immunity from all interference for the Russian auxiliary personnel but only for the delegates and experts.

GENERAL BUIDENNY'S FORCE RETREATING.

WARSAW, September 9th.

A communiqué states that General Buidenny's force, after a new and unsuccessful attack, is now retreating amidst heavy fighting to the east of the Bug.

The Poles have occupied Krutshew.

In the region of the Narva, a Bolshevik detachment was defeated, 500 prisoners being taken.

In the North, the Poles occupy the line, Augustow-Suwalki and have received orders to avoid conflict with the Lithuanians.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM HAVE NO DIFFERENCES.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says—

Le Temps positively denies the rumour of differences having broken out between France and Belgium over the question of supplying munitions to Poland.

M. MILLERAND'S TOUR.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says—

M. Millerand today visited the Alsace, cities Selestat and Colmar where he reasserted the Government's readiness to maintain local liberties within the frame of French unity.

DOUBLE EVENT.

LONDON, September 11th.

Reuter learns that it is expected the Reparations Conference at Geneva, which is provisionally fixed for September 24th, will be postponed till October, owing to the International Financial Conference at Brussels opening on September 24th and several delegates having to attend both conferences.

NEW RUBBER SUBSTITUTE. ARIZONA CANDYWEED PRODUCT.

LONDON, September 10th.

Rubber-growers will be interested in the statement of the *Arizona Rubber Journal* that a company in Salome, Arizona, is turning out a ton of crude rubber daily from the acacia, or candyweed, which grows well and very abundantly there. The product is said to vulcanise satisfactorily and act in every way like rubber. A ton of acacia is reckoned to yield 200 lbs. of gum.

AMERICAN MINERS. PRESIDENT WILSON DOES NOT RECOGNISE THEIR VACATION.

WASHINGTON, September 11th.

In connection with the action of 100,000 anthracite miners in "taking vacation" as a protest against the award of the Anthracite Committee which was appointed as a result of a coal strike, President Wilson has notified the miners his refusal to recommend to the Coal Committee to reconsider the wage award.

President Wilson has declared that when a body of men, collectively, refrained from work by mutual understanding, it was a strike, no matter by what name called.

MEXICAN BANDITS. OUTWITTED BY THEIR CAPTIVES.

NEW YORK, September 9th.

The War Department learns from Mexico City that Mr. Johnson, a British subject captured by bandits, has escaped, and is now providing the Guadalupe, reported by Government troops. The American Gardner has also escaped, and is now at Toluca in order to go to Guadalupe.

The Mexican War Department states that the Government is purchasing 40,000 rifles from England and Germany with which to equip the Mexican army which is being re-organised.

It is announced that a campaign will be begun against the outlaws, especially those preying on paymasters in the petroleum region.

AMERICAN SHIP AGROUND. FEARED WILL BE TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, September 10th.

Lloyd's agent at Vigo says the American steamer *Siboney*, of 3,500 tons, from Santander, is aground in the harbour. The freight is resting on rocks, and it is feared that it will be a total loss. The passengers are being landed.

AMERICAN CRUISER ON ROCKS.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless message states that the American cruiser *Fitzburg*, with Admiral House on board, is hard aground on rocks off Liban in a dangerous position.

An American transport is proceeding to assist.

FUTURE OF RHINELAND. COMPLAINT OF NEGLECT BY GERMANY.

PARIS, September 10th.

A Havas message says—

After journeying through Lower Alsace, there he was warmly greeted everywhere. M. Millerand has arrived at Strasbourg. According to *Le Matin*, the League for the Independence of the Palatinate has sent M. Millerand an address of greeting as the head of the oldest republic in Europe, expressing the wish that his visit to the Rhineland may result in the amelioration of the political and economic situation in the Palatinate which has been neglected by Germany.

ITALY'S REQUEST. FOR AUSTRIAN SHIPS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says—

The *Echo de Paris* states that Italy, in the course of the coming conference between M. Millerand and Signor Giolitti, is likely to request for 25 Austrian merchant ships now in French hands, also for an increase in shipments of phosphate and iron ore from France.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CONFERENCE AT AIX-LES-BAINS.

PARIS, September 12th.

A Havas message says—

M. Millerand and Signor Giolitti have arrived at Aix-les-Bains and were warmly welcomed by the population. The Premier held a morning private conference at the residence of M. Millerand, and then, accompanied by Signor Giolitti, he expressed his conviction that the coming conference would strengthen Franco-Italian amity. *Le Petit Parisien* believes that the questions to come first in the discussion are reparations, war damages and the possible assistance of Germany into the coming conference at Geneva, but *Le Temps* hears that the British Government has received a French note supporting the Belgian viewpoint against the contemplated assistance of Germany and inclining to leave the International Reparations Committee the care of German affairs.

TROUBLED IRELAND. CASE OF LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

LONDON, September 12th.

Saturday night's bulletin says Mr. MacSwiney's condition is much worse. He suddenly collapsed, but is still conscious.

IRISH LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE RESULT.

NEW YORK, September 11th.

Negroes replaced the Irish longshoremen who deserted the White Star pier as a protest against the treatment of Archbishop Mannix and Mr. MacSwiney.

There was no disorder.

LORD MILNER. EARLY RETIREMENT FORECAST.

LONDON, September 12th.

The *Dispatch* forecasts an early retirement of Lord Milner from the Colonial Office.

KIEL CANAL ORDER. AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE PROTESTS.

PARIS, September 10th.

A Havas message says—

The Ambassadors' Conference, with M. Cambon in the chair, has passed a resolution on sending Germany a Note protesting against the stopping of ships passing through the Kiel Canal bound for Dantzig.

GALLANT CATALONIANS. RECEPTION IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

PARIS, September 10th.

A reception took place of a delegation of Spanish Catalonians who fought as volunteers in the French armies during the war. The delegation brought a flag for keeping in the French Army Museum. The Catalonians' war losses were 10,000 casualties, out of a force of 12,000.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY. SCIENTISTS' PROPOSAL AT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, September 12th.

A number of well-known scientists met under the chairmanship of the French Professor Appleton and received on founding an international university.

NEW STATE OF GRANDLIBAN. CELEBRATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

PARIS, September 12th.

A Havas message says—

At Alexandria, the diplomatic body were present at the festival arranged by the Syrian Colony to celebrate the recent proclamation of the new State of Grandliban.

SUGAR SLUMP. EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 12th.

It is reported that a sugar slump is imminent. Before long, the retail price is likely to be 6d.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, September 10th.

The *Times* New York correspondent says the line *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, of 24,000 tons, may never again be seen on the high seas. She is lying at Hoboken Dock, New Jersey, partially sunk in mud, in such a state of disrepair that over £2,000,000 would be necessary to restore her for sea service.

The Shipping Board has also had returned to it the *Von Steuben*, the ex-German liner *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, which was recently auctioned for £200,000. This is taken to indicate that the latter is in as bad a condition as the *Leviathan*.

DEATH OF FILM ACTRESS. THROUGH SWALLOWING LOTION.

PARIS, September 11th.

The film actress Olive Thomas, wife of Jack Pickford (brother of Mary Pickford) has died in hospital as a result of swallowing lotion containing bichloride of mercury which was intended for external application only. Her screams brought her husband, who administered an antidote, after which she lingered for five days.

SWISS PRESIDENT. DESIRES TO MEET FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says—

According to *Le Echo de Paris*, the President of the Swiss Republic has expressed a wish to meet M. Millerand in the Session of the latter's coming visit to Geneva.

M.C.C. AUSTRALIAN TEAM. WINS DECISIVELY AGAINST STRONG COMBINATION.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Marylebone Cricket Club team, which is to visit Australia, beat Thornton's strong All England Eleven, at Scarborough, by an innings and 5 runs. Woolley contributed 105 runs.

TURKISH CROWN PRINCE. MAKES UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO JOIN NATIONALISTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 11th.

The Turkish Crown Prince unsuccessfully attempted to flee to Anatolia to join the Nationalists. He has arrived and has been placed under rigorous control. His motor-car and horse have been seized.

FRENCH TAXES. SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says—

The combined proceeds from taxes for the month of August are over 800,000,000 francs, being a large increase as compared with August, 1919, and the official estimates.

STEAMER AGROUND NEAR SINGAPORE.

637 ANNAMITE TROOPS ON BOARD.

News was received in Singapore on the 3rd inst. by wireless that the inter-Allied steamer *Altenberg*, now running under the French flag, was ashore on the rocks off Lima Island near the Horsburg Light and that she was leaking badly. A later message asked for assistance in the form of lighters to remove the passengers, some 600 of them, most of whom were Annamite troops. The leakage was getting worse, and the ship's pumps were unable to dry her.

The Harbour Board tug *Farina* was despatched with all haste, as well as some lighters. Before noon they got to the scene but by that time the fore-part of the vessel was flooded. The *General Gallieni*, also a French tug, whose Singapore agents are the same as those of the grounded steamer, Messrs. Messageries Maritimes, also got to the scene and stood by, receiving all the passengers on board. It was apparent from the start that nothing effective could be done to extricate the ship from its position with the cargo on. All the passengers being transferred to the *General Gallieni*, the latter vessel put back to harbour. The *Farina* and the *Sunda*, the other harbour board tug remained on to render whatever assistance they could. —*Singapore Free Press*.

LOCUSTS IN MALAYA. COMPLETE EXTERMINATION.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE in his report for the year 1919 notes that locusts finally disappeared from the country in July when the remaining stock was paid off. No reports of their presence have since been received and it may, therefore, be assumed that this pest has been completely exterminated. It has been, this is one of the few instances, if not the only one, on record of the complete extermination of locusts. The pest appeared, however, in Borneo and the services of the Acting Entomologist were lent to advise on methods of control.

SHARES TO BEARER. ABOLISHED IN ITALY.

A far-reaching financial measure has been voted in the Italian Chamber, the object of which is to abolish company shares to bearer, which will all have to be converted into nominative shares. The object of this reform is to enable the Italian revenue authorities to trace holders of large quantities of shares and judge better their individual contributive power as taxpayers. The subject has been under discussion in the Chamber during the past two weeks. The bill had been suggested several times by Signor Nitti's Ministers, and was each time withdrawn under alleged pressure from large financial circles and exchange brokers. Signor Giolitti's Cabinet resurrected the scheme and presented the bill to Parliament, giving thereby satisfaction to the Socialists and other democratic factions in the Chamber. Capital issued in shares in Italy is estimated at about sixty-seven milliards of lire, to which may be added another category consisting of Treasury bonds and savings bank deposits, estimated at about twenty-four milliards of lire, and which will remain to be converted. Out of the remaining sixty-seven milliards only forty-three milliards will probably come under the new law for conversion into nominative shares.

The additional tax which it is expected the Government will be able to impose on individual holders will supply about one milliard lire per annum. The bill was voted in the Chamber by a majority of 210 votes in favour and only 25 votes against. It will have to pass through the Senate, but being strongly supported as a Government measure, it will doubtless become law.

GERMANY'S OLD SHIPS. FOUND TO BE IN BAD CONDITION.

LONDON, September 10th.

The *Times* New York correspondent says the line *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, of 24,000 tons, may never again be seen on the high seas. She is lying at Hoboken Dock, New Jersey, partially sunk in mud, in such a state of disrepair that over £2,000,000 would be necessary to restore her for sea service.

The Shipping Board has also had returned to it the *Von Steuben*, the ex-German liner *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, which was recently auctioned for £200,000. This is taken to indicate that the latter is in as bad a condition as the *Leviathan*.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" on or about 20th Sept.

S.S. "MUNCASTEE CASTLE" on or about middle Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Post SHANGHAI

S.S. "AFRICA" sailing about 9th October.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 2nd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" sailing about 7th November.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "HIJUN MARU" sailing on or about 14th Sept.

S.S. "HOEUTO MARU" sailing on or about 18th Oct.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 30th Oct.

For JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 18th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 10th Oct.

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CITY CONTRASTS IN AMERICA

THE YOUTHFULNESS OF SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. A. Maurice Low, the San Francisco

correspondent of the London Morning

Post writes:-

California among all the American

States has always been famous for the

beauty of its women, and San Francisco

and justly, I think, claims to lead all the

other cities of the State. Climate has

much to do with it. The San Francisco

girl has the blond beauty and the colour

of the Irish lass, who knows that the soft

rolling in from the Atlantic and the soft

and mild climate is a more valuable beau-

tiful than the contents of the little pots

and bottles which women elsewhere carry

away from the Beauty Shop and dab on

the ends of their saucy noses and intri-

guing lips for the undoing of man.

The contrast between New York, the

financial capital of the country, or Chi-

cago, the commercial metropolis of the

Middle West, and San Francisco, the

social and commercial capital of the West,

is so marked and so striking, that a

foreigner seeing New York for the first

time, and then going to Chicago, and

thence coming here might well ask himself

whether he had not unknowingly crossed

the boundary and come into another coun-

try. In New York every man and woman

appears to be too busy with his or her

own affairs to have the slightest interest

in the stranger, or even to give him a

civil word. The New York attitude is

suspicious. Ask a man on the street a

question, and he is afraid you are going

to pick his pocket or sell him a gold brick.

The policeman is curt or unkind. New

York, which prides itself on its hustle, is

so unceasingly bustling that it has no

time for the amenities or delicate nuances

of life. It is a city of contrasts, of

luxury, of wealth, of pleasure for the few

and of grinding, sordid, hopeless poverty

and struggle for the mass.

DRAINAGE OF CHICAGO.

This feeling of contrast, of the deep gulf

between Mary and Martha, is stronger

even in Chicago than it is in New York.

Chicago is a drab city. It is true it has

a magnificent system of parks and

boulevards, it is built on the shore of

Lake Michigan, a body of water so vast

that it suggests the ocean rather than an

inland freshwater lake; but what in an

American city is known as "Downtown,"

that is, the principal shopping and busi-

ness streets, is drab, and the people are

as drab as their surroundings. Men and

women look tired. Their faces are drawn.

They seem to be under a perpetual strain.

It is the young people, the girls especially,

girls that you know are stenographers and

typists or clerks in offices, for whom one

feels sorry. They all look so weary and

dragged, as if they had spent a restless

night unable to sleep because of the

heat, and had rushed to work without

breakfast.

San Francisco is a small city compared

with New York or Chicago. It has a

population of only half a million, as

against New York's more than five mil-

lions and Chicago's two millions. But

the San Franciscans have laid out their

city on a scale of grandeur so that now

you have the feeling of size without being

cramped; there is room enough on streets

and pavements to move without being

jostled.

HOW WOMAN MAKES DIFFERENCE.

New York is provincial. Chicago is

conventional. San Francisco is cosmopoli-

tan. By all rights New York ought to

be cosmopolitan, but it is not. It is

so self-centred that instead of being cosmo-

opolitan it has become provincial. Its

primacy, socially and commercially, the

immense power it exercised in the past

politically, has made it self-satisfied, suf-

ficient unto itself, indifferent as to the

opinion of the rest of the country. New

York sets its own fashions and has its own

code. It is content.

Chicago is typical of the Middle West,

and the code of the Middle West is con-

ventional. The Middle West is the

citadel of prohibition, with the South, no

WEATHER REPORT.

September 13th at 12.01. With few

exceptions pressure has increased slightly

to easterly at all reporting stations; it is

highest over S. Manchuria and lowest over

Tungking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.49 inches. Total

since January 1st, 60.25 inches against an

average of 70.35 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at

noon to-day is as follows:-

Direction: S. & S.E. winds.

Force: moderate to strong.

Clouds: variable.

Rain: N. or variable.

South coast of China between 10° and 15° N.

South coast of China between 15° and 20° N.

South coast of China between 20° and 25° N.

South coast of China between 25° and 30° N.

South coast of China between 30° and 35° N.

South coast of China between 35° and 40° N.

South coast of China between 40° and 45° N.

South coast of China between 45° and 50° N.

South coast of China between 50° and 55° N.

South coast of China between 55° and 60° N.

South coast of China between 60° and 65° N.

South coast of China between 65° and 70° N.

South coast of China between 70° and 75° N.

South coast of China between 75° and 80° N.

South coast of China between 80° and 85° N.

South coast of China between 85° and 90° N.

South coast of China between 90° and 95° N.

South coast of China between 95° and 100° N.

South coast of China between 100° and 105° N.

South coast of China between 105° and 110° N.

South coast of China between 110° and 115° N.

South coast of China between 115° and 120° N.

South coast of China between 120° and 125° N.

South coast of China between 125° and 130° N.

South coast of China between 130° and 135° N.

South coast of China between 135° and 140° N.

South coast of China between 140° and 145° N.

South coast of China between 145° and 150° N.

South coast of China between 150° and 155° N.

South coast of China between 155° and 160° N.

South coast of China between 160° and 165° N.

South coast of China between 165° and 170° N.

South coast of China between 170° and 175° N.

South coast of China between 175° and 180° N.

South coast of China between 180° and 185° N.

South coast of China between 185° and 190° N.

South coast of China between 190° and 195° N.

South coast of China between 195° and 200° N.

South coast of China between 200° and 205° N.

South coast of China between 205° and 210° N.

South coast of China between 210° and 215° N.

South coast of China between 215° and 220° N.

South coast of China between 220° and 225° N.

South coast of China between 225° and 230° N.

South coast of China between 230° and 235° N.

South coast of China between 235° and 240° N.

South coast of China between 240° and 245° N.

South coast of China between 245° and 250° N.

South coast of China between 250° and 255° N.

South coast of China between 255° and 260° N.

South coast of China between 260° and 265° N.

South coast of China between 265° and 270° N.

South coast of China between 270° and 275° N.

South coast of China between 275° and 280° N.

South coast of China between 280° and 285° N.

South coast of China between 285° and 290° N.

South coast of China between 290° and 295° N.

South coast of China between 295° and 300° N.

South coast of China between 300° and 305° N.

South coast of China between 305° and 310° N.

South coast of China between 310° and 315° N.

South coast of China between 315° and 320° N.

South coast of China between 320° and 325° N.

South coast of China between 325° and 330° N.

South coast of China between 330° and 335° N.

South coast of China between 335° and 340° N.

South coast of China between 340° and 345° N.

South coast of China between 345° and 350° N.

South coast of China between 350° and 355° N.

South coast of China between 355° and 360° N.

South coast of China between 360° and 365° N.

South coast of China between 365° and 370° N.

South coast of China between 370° and 375° N.

South coast of China between 375° and 380° N.

South coast of China between 380° and 385° N.

South coast of China between 385° and 390° N.

South coast of China between 390° and 395° N.

South coast of China between 395° and 400° N.

South coast of China between 400° and 405° N.

South coast of China between 405° and 410° N.

South coast of China between 410° and 415° N.

South coast of China between 415° and 420° N.

South coast of China between 420° and 425° N.

South coast of China between 425° and 430° N.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via HOIHOW, ESANG, Wed. 15th Sept. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "LOKSANG", Wed. 15th Sept. 3 p.m.

MANILA, "TUNG HING", Wed. 15th Sept. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA, "WINGSANG", Thurs. 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

KOREA, "KUMSANG", Thurs. 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN, "CHAKSANG", Wed. 15th Sept. 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN, "LOKSANG", Thurs. 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN, "CHAKSANG", Thurs. 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

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TIENTSIN, "CHAKSANG", Thurs. 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

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